WASHINGTON

PROBABILITIES OF THE CABINET.

Calls for Caucuses of the Forty-First Congress.

Withdrawal of Mr. Dawes from the Race for the Speakership.

The Army Appropriation Bill in the Senate.

Massachusetts Presents a Claim for Money Advanced in the War of 1812.

The Diplomatic Appropriation Bill in the House.

Sharp Debate on the South American Missions.

General Butler Receives Another Disastrous Check.

Grant and the Cabinet Makington, Feb. 20, 1900.

Vanian Undertakes to Tell Grant Whom He Must Appoint from That State.

There is an interesting sequel to Grant's an-

nouncement about his intention to give Pennsylvania a Cabinet representation. As I stated yesterday, it created great satisfaction among most of the people from that, State who now happen to be here. When however, it was indicated that the coming man would be chosen utside the various political wings and factions of of the politicians. They were anxious to whether or not the proposed action of would interfere with their little plans arrangements. One of them—Alexander Clure—who has been here for some weeks looking after Curtin's chances, more bold than the rest, undertook to beard General Grant at his head-He wanted to make a last effort for stood no chance he proposed to out who did. McClure pressed th of Curtin with all the eloq d muster. He referred to his condi mor of Pennsylvania during the war, and how d met every requisition for troops and answered call of the general government. Curtin, he was a politician. He was a man who od the people of Pennsylvania, and he Grant that he (Curtin) represented the people dd the question be referred to them duced a letter from Governor Geary, of a, which he read to Grant. It recom anded Curtin in strong terms for a position in the sinet. He further assured Grant that Curtin was commended by such men as Judges John M. Read d Agnew, of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, say nothing of such prominent politicians as John

w G. Curtin to a place in his Cabinet was alto-out of the question, and Curtin's friends as well understand it. He had set about to tell Grant the kind of he should not have in his Cabinet

a distinct, clear tone said he did not see how any loyal man could object to seeing Mr. George H. Stuart appointed to a place in the Cubinet, or to any other position in the government. He had rendered peculiar and great service to the country during the war, and he regarded him as a man of more than ordinary ability. Checking himself, Grant added that he did not mean to intimate that Stuart was the man whom he had selected from Pennsylvania for his Cabinet. The name of the person would be made public at the proper time, and he hoped it would give satisfaction not only to the people of Pennsylvania but to the whole country.

Nothing daunted by this sharp reply, McClure undertook to explain to Grant that Stuart was no politician and had never taken part in the politician and had never taken part in the politician

Nothing daunted by this sharp reply, McCiure undertook to explain to Grant that Stuart was no political and had never taken part in the politics of the State beyond the mere act of voting. He admitted that Stuart was a sound republican, but he ventured the assertion that perhaps not over 5,000 people in the city of Philadelphia, where he resided, knew who Stuart was. He was certain that he was not known throughout the State, except among the churches and to the religious portion of the community. As far as he (Mr. McClure) was concerned he did not know that he had ever seen Stuart, and if the latter was given a place in the Cabinet Grant would be put in the awkward fix, according to McClure's notion, of introducing to all prominent politicians of the State of Pennsylvania the man who would appear as her representative in the Cabinet. Grant intimated that he did not think it necessary for a man to be a politician in order that he might fill a responsible position under the government. There were other qualities which he deemed of more importance—such as capacity, integrity and a desire to serve the best interest of the people.

The conversation ended rather abruptly, and McClure left the army headquarters a wiser if not a happier man. He is thoroughly disgusted with Grant's ideas about the character of the man who should be in the Cabinet, and the last seen of him he was on his way to the railroad depot, carpet bag in hand, bound for his peaceful home among the

in hand, bound for his peaceful home among me hills of Pennsylvania.

The Inaugural Procession.

Brigadier General Ekin has been appointed chief marshal of a division of the inaugural procession to be composed of the soldiers and sallors, the National Executive Committee of the Soldiers and Sallors' Union, the Central Grant and Colfax Club, the Printers' Grant and Colfax Club, the German Soldiers and Sallors' Union and the Irish Republican Association.

The ticklish African question appears to be settled so far as it has any connection with the inauguration ball. It has been feared until to-night that Sambo

to the gentlemen of color without expressing any far as to propose organizing a sort of vigilance com mittee to keep out all colored people who may pos

Speakership-Mr. Dawes Withdraws The following letter explains itself:-

The following letter explains itself:—
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, Feb. 24, 1869.
HOI. J. G. BLAINE:—
MY DEAR SIR—Having determined not to be longer a candidate for Speaker, I deem it due to the friendly relations which have all along existed between us that I should communicate this determination to you at the earliest moment. I am truly yours,
H. L. DAWES.

tion will cordially support Mr. Blaine, and there being no other candidate, he will, it is believed, be

gress.

The following was issued to-day by Mr. Schenck, chairman of the Republican Congressional Execu-

The following has also been issued by Mr. Niblack

ng the morning of democratic members out Congress it was resolved that a mocratic members elect of the Forty-s be convened at the room of the Judinsideration matters connected with the of the next House.

WILLIAM E. NIBLACK, Chairman.

Roads had a meeting this morning and agreed to report favorably the Postal Telegraph bill, with s single amendment, that the contract with the ros Office Department for establishing telegraph line

however, lies in his failure to get the mission to Chile abolished. His chance of having revenge upon Kilpatrick for going into his district to stump against him has passed. The matter is now taken out of Butler's hands entirely. A new conference committee has been ordered by the House, and Butler, having been a member of the committee whose report was defeated, cannot, of course, be a member of the new committee.

A petition was circulated upon the floor of the House to-day praying General Grant to appoint lames M. Ashley, of impeachment fame, to the posi-

House to-day praying General Grant to appoint James M. Ashley, of impeachment fame, to the position of Governor of Montana Territory. It is being handed around for the signatures of members of the next House. Ashley was defeated for the nomination in his own district last fall, and he now seeks the place filled by Green Clay Smith, of Kentucky.

A bill giving the right of way to the Memphis and El Paso Railroad Company—one of General Premont's pet projects—is now lying on the table of the Senate, having already passed the House. The noticeable feature about it is that the company asks for nothing but the simple right of way, and in consequence those who are prone to scent out a job in for nothing but the simple right of way, and in consequence those who are prone to scent out a job in everything pronounce this an unmitigated one, and that the sum total of the project is to secure from government the great passes through the Hocky Mountain range on the thirty-second parallel, each of which averages but a few hundred feet in width and could be easily monopolized by a single track of railroad. The Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Company contemplate leaving the impracticable thirty-fifth and adopting the thirty-second parallel; but should the passes be selzed by this company, that asks only for the right of way, it is thought that all other comers will be forced to offer a sum of enormous magnitude to dislodge them. The idea with the Memphis and El Paso road, according to those who pretend to know, is not to build a line to the Pacific, but to secure the passes and then turn around and sell them to the highest bidders.

and sell them to the highest bidders.

The Present Intentions of the High Tariff Lenders.

The prohibitory tariff leaders, having failed in everything excepting the Copper bill, intend now to concentrate all their power on the scheme for the abolition of the bonded warehouse system. Their first step in that direction will be a bill allowing only twelve or fitten specified imported articles to be placed in bonded warehouses. This point once gained a total abolition of the system is but a step further. The managers of the tariff ring do not object, of course, to get anything through this session. They are, however, actively organizing for a vigorous contest in the next Congress. This scheme originated with Senator Sprague, of Rhode Island, and has been adopted by Mr. Morrell, of Pennsylvania, who is, I believe, Chairman of the House Committee on Manufactures. Hogest Simon, Cameron's plan

on with a view of obtaining a pardon. leved the President is favorably disposed ssue a pardon before he goes out of office.

Customs Receipts.

The receipts of customs at the Treasury Department for the week ending February 20 are, from—

chief clerk of the War Department, and frequently, in the absence of Secretary Cass, acted as Secretary.

United States Supreme Court.

In the Supreme Court of the United States to-day the case of William N. Whitely et al., appellants, vs.

members of the American Legation who were seized by Lopez just as they were about to depart with ers. They declare that the course of our late ister. Mr. Washburn, was the only one for him Lopez. They feel deeply grateful to General Jan

Letters received here by the last arrival from Buenos Ayres from a prisoner in the hands of Lopez at the time of his downfall fully confirm all the pre-

Bliss and Masterman say they regard their treat aent by the American navy as far more humiliating than the crueities of Lopez, because proc from the representatives of a civilized nation, are in Washington to ask an investigation in

THE FORTIETH CONGRESS

Mr. CHANDLER, (rep.) of Mich., from the Oc serve the harbors of the United States

machinery for the government all the benfits of the act.

Mr. TRUMBULL, (rep.) of ill., offered an amendment to the bill to refund the tax heretofore collected upon such machinery. Lost.

The bill was then passed—year 36, nays 23.

THE SOUTHERN EXPIRES COMPANY.

Mr. VICKERS, (dem.) of Md., from the Committee on Commerce, reported a bill to incorporate the Southern Express Company.

MODIFICATION OF JOINT RULES.

Mr. ANTRONY, (rep.) of R. I., offered a resolution for the appointment of a committee of three Senators to report any modification or change in the joint rules that might be necessary to facilitate the transaction of the public business.

Mr. SUNNER, (rep.) of Mass., said he hoped the committee would also consider the propriety of hobishing the old and barbarous practice of enrolling the bills on parchment. It was a tedious and expensive practice, which had come down from old times and was observed now only by two bodies—the Legislature of Massachusetts and the Congress of the United States.

The resolution, unamended, was adopted.

The consideration of the unfinished business of yesterday,

THE CONSIDERATION OF the Cambridge of yesterday,
THE ARMY APPROPRIATION BILL,
was then resumed. The pending question was on
the point of order raised by Mr. Grimes that the
amendment offered by Mr. Summer to authorize the
Secretary of the Treasury to pay the outstanding
interest account of Massachusetts for advances made
for the United States in the war of 1812 was out of

interest account of massacausers for advances made for the United States in the war of 1812 was out of order.

Mr. Summer said the question was whether the claim of a State was a private or public claim under the rules of the Senate, and misisted that it was clearly a public claim, and therefore not out of order as an amendment to an appropriation bill. He had eighteen distinct precedents to show that the amendment was strictly in order.

Mr. Conkling, (rep.) of N. Y., asked whether there was among these precedents any case in which the point of order had been raised and decided.

Mr. Sunner replied that he had no means of knowing, out that several of the cases were precisely like this one, and the fact that the claims were found in appropriation bills showed that they were deemed in order.

Mr. SHERMAN, (rep.) of Ohio, denied that the mere fact of their being found in appropriation bills showed anything either way, because in more than one hundred cases even private claims had been put into appropriation bills, although clearly out of order. This was clearly a private claim for a private corporation.

Mr. Hendricks, (dem.) of Ind., also regarded it as

constitutional amendment was made the special order for to-mofrow.

Mr. CATTELL, (rep.) of N. J., from the committee of conference in regard to the bill to give to deputy collectors and assessors the pay of their principals when they perform their principals duties, reported that the committee had agreed upon the bill as it originally passed the Senate. The report was concurred in. originally passed the Senate. The report was outcurred in.
Mr. WILLEY, (rep.) of W. Va., also from the
Committee on Claims, reported a number of private
bills, which were passed.
On motion of Mr. Howe the Senate insisted on its

Mr. Schence, (rep.) of Ohio, offered a resolution frecting the Clerk of the House to present to the ecretary of State the act to increase the duties on

GEORGIA RECONSTRUCTION CASE.

ward, (dem.) of Pa., inqui ng in the bill that made to

State. 6. And be it further enacted. That the coins provided for by this act shall be procured and distributed in like manner as is now provided by law in regard to pieces of bronzo or nickel copper to the procured and the property of the fact. 7. And the it further enacted, That it may be lawful for the becrease of the Treasury to redeem, under such regulations as he may deem proper, the one and two cent coins hereterfore issued with any of the coins authorized to be

ks of the first class, and giving thation as male clerks of the higher

The House met at half-past seven o'clock, special and he chair.

Mr. Farnsworkff, (rep.) of fil., from the Contee on Post Offices and Post Roads, reported Annual Route bill, which was passed.

THE DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATION BILL.
On motion of Mr. Scopield the House went Committee of the Whole on the Deficiency Apristion bill, Mr. Price, of lows, in the chair.

After the bill had been read Mr. Scopield, the Committee on Appropriations, moved to a the item of contingent expenses of the Tre Department by inserting \$163,000 to finish the wing of the Treasury Department. Adopted.

The item of \$10,000 for the contingent experthe Treasury Department and the several by the Treasury Department.

Mr. Painz, (rep.) of Wis., moved to strike out the paragraph making an appropriation of deficiencies in the appropriation of the Territory of New Mexico.
Mr. O'Nelli moved to amend by inserting \$35,000 to carry on the work of building appraisers' stores at Philadelphia. Adopted.

Mr. Logan, (rep.) of RL, offered a resolution nating condemned cannons and muskets for

GRANT AND HIS CARINET.

"REMINISCENCES OF SCOTLAND."

Lecture before Grace Chapel Young Men's of Scotiand," by Rev. Edward Thwing, of Boston. The entertainment was given under the suspices of the Grace Chapel Young Men's Association, and proved highly interesting. The gentieman prefaced his lecture by stating that he intended to give his hearers "a few crumbs from a pligrim's wallet," and, after expressing the earnest desire he feit, when a youth, to visit Europe, said that he felt that his native country was rich in promise of the future, while Europe was rich with the accumulations of ages. He accomplished his object in 1855, and after innoing in Engiand proceeded direct to "Caledonia, stern and wild, land of the monntain and the flood," a country having an area less than that of Maine, but supporting a population four times as large. He next proceeded to speak of the habits, customs, eccentricities and characteristics of the Gaelic clans, and their robust and hospitable natures and historic bravery, all of which he highly commended, and said that the most apt definition of a Highlander was that given by a German traveller: "As brave as a Spaniard, as siy as a fox and as alippery as an eel." At Edinburg he was furnished with two confortable rooms, with attendance, for four shillings a week, and found other necessaries cheap in proposition. The first blace of interest visited at the modern Athens was "King Arthur's sect," and from its lofty eminence a secene wrought with the most undying associations was presented, among the most prominent objects being Holyrood Palace, with the apartments of the beautiful Mary as she had left them, and the dark stamed floor where the life-blood of the murdered Rizzio ebbed away. In an easy colloquial manner, he then carried his adience to the castie of Edinburg, St. Gies, the home of Knox, and away to the Highlanda and the mouldering columns, arches and alies of the twee and the Cheviots to Rostyn, he conducted them to the "cavermed depths" of Hawthorne Gien and the mouldering columns, arches and asies of the Tweed and the Cheviots to Rostyn, he conducted them to the

ADMRALTY CASE IN SAN FRANCISCO.

[From the San Francisco Bulletin, Jan. 29.]
James W. Burns has commenced a suit in the Fourth District Court against M. R. Roberts, J. W. Brumagin, J. E. Brett, Gus A. Brett and W. G. Frett, to recover \$50,000 damages for alloged false arrest and imprisonment. R appears from the complaint filed by the plaintiff that on or about the 13th of November last the defendant (M. Roberts), for himself and co-defendants, brought an action in the court against plaintiff, as master of the bark Mary Belle Roberts, to recover \$1,434 67, alleged to have been collected by Captain Burns, as agent, and misappropriated by him. An amidavit to this effect was filed in the case and the statement embodied in it that Captain Burns was anon-resident of California, and was about to leave the State to defraud the plaintiffs. On this affledwit the Court issued an order for the arrest of Captain Burns, and on the 13th of November, 1869, he was arrested by the Sheriff and imprisoned in the county jail of this city. He could not procure ball, and remained in jail five weeks and five days.

On the 23d of December the case was tried in the Fourth District Court, and the result was a judgment in favor of Captain Burns and against the defendants, Roberts and others, in the sum of \$222 and costs of suit. He says further, that by reason of his arrest and imprisonment he was greatly injured in his reputation and brought into public scandal and degrace, and that the arrest was wholly without cause and malicious. Wherefore he asks damages in the sum of \$222 and cause and malicious. Wherefore he asks damages in the sum of \$222 and cause and malicious. Wherefore he asks damages in the sum of \$252 and cause and malicious. Wherefore he asks damages in the sum of \$252 and cause and malicious.